

the trademark owner. Customs may demand the return of the sample at any time. The owner must return the sample to Customs upon demand or at the conclusion of the examination or testing. In the event that the sample is damaged, destroyed, or lost while in the possession of the trademark or trade name owner, the owner shall, in lieu of return of the sample, certify to Customs that: "The sample described as [insert description] and provided pursuant to 19 CFR 133.25(c) was (damaged/destroyed/lost) during examination or testing for trademark infringement."

(d) *Form of notice.* Notice of detention of articles found subject to the restrictions of § 133.22 or § 133.23 shall be given the importer in writing.

§ 133.26 Demand for redelivery of released merchandise.

If it is determined that merchandise which has been released from Customs custody is subject to the restrictions of § 133.22 or § 133.23 of this subpart, the port director shall promptly make demand for the redelivery of the merchandise under the terms of the bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.62 of this chapter, in accordance with § 141.113 of this chapter. If the merchandise is not redelivered to Customs custody, a claim for liquidated damages shall be made in accordance with § 141.113(h) of this chapter.

[T.D. 72-266, 37 FR 20678, Oct. 3, 1972, as amended by T.D. 99-64, 64 FR 43266, Aug. 10, 1999]

§ 133.27 Civil fines for those involved in the importation of counterfeit trademark goods.

In addition to any other penalty or remedy authorized by law, Customs may impose a civil fine on any person who directs, assists financially or otherwise, or aids and abets the importation of merchandise bearing a counterfeit mark (within the meaning of § 133.21 of this subpart) as follows:

(a) *First violation.* For the first seizure of such merchandise, the fine imposed will not be more than the domestic value of the merchandise (see § 162.43(a) of this chapter) as if it had been genuine, based on the manufac-

turer's suggested retail price of the merchandise at the time of seizure.

(b) *Second and subsequent violations.* For the second and each subsequent seizure of such merchandise, the fine imposed will not be more than twice the domestic value of the merchandise as if it had been genuine, based on the manufacturer's suggested retail price of the merchandise at the time of seizure.

Subpart D—Recordation of Copyrights

§ 133.31 Recordation of copyrighted works.

(a) *Eligible works.* Claims to copyright which have been registered in accordance with the Copyright Act of July 30, 1947, as amended, or the Copyright Act of 1976, as amended, may be recorded with Customs for import protection.

(b) *Persons eligible to record.* The copyright owner, including any person who has acquired copyright ownership through an exclusive license, assignment, or otherwise, and claims actual or potential injury because of actual or contemplated importations of copies (or phonorecords) of eligible works, may file an application to record a copyright. "Copyright owner," with respect to any one of the exclusive rights comprised in a copyright, refers to the owner of that particular right.

(c) *Notice of recordation and other action.* Applicants and recordants will be notified of the approval or denial of an application filed in accordance with § 133.32, § 133.35, § 133.36, or § 133.37.

[T.D. 72-266, 37 FR 20678, Oct. 3, 1972, as amended by T.D. 73-212, 38 FR 21397, Aug. 8, 1973; T.D. 87-40, 52 FR 9474, Mar. 25, 1987]

§ 133.32 Application to record copyright.

An application to record a copyright to secure Customs protection against the importation of infringing copies or phonorecords shall be in writing addressed to the Intellectual Property Rights Branch, U.S. Customs Service, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC 20229, and shall include the following information:

(a) The name and complete address of the copyright owner or owners;